#### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OPPIOR N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS canh in advance. Manay sent by mail will be at the ske of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York risk of the smales. None our seconds per copy. \$7 per annum. THE DAILY HERALD, two couls per copy. \$7 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE ENCHANTERS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- The Hunchback.

WALLACK'STHEATRE, SH Broadway. - OLD HEADS AND

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -THE CORSIGAN OLYMPIC THEATRE, 485 Broadway. -JESSIE -- Co-TRAN

SARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -- COM.

BYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall -- 172 B. cad-NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. -- Gorge or at a Concent

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway .- To By CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Brondway. ---

GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 516 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTREYAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONINES, FARCES, 30. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 446 Broadway, JEALOUS PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Brondway. --

ATHEN.RUM. Brooklyn.-Wood's Ministerics in Stuic

New York, Wedn sday, April 30, 150%,

#### THE SITUATION.

A despatch from Fort Wright furnishes some particulars of the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleam. The engagement with the forte continued during two days, and it is stated one of the Union vessels was sunk, and that the federal loss is very heavy. Our troops took possession of New Orleans without a struggle; amid the rejoicings of the citizens ,who remained true to the Union.

By way of Fortress Monroe we learn that, in conpection with the capture of New Orleans, a report reached them that the rebel fron gambeat Louisians, which was supposed to rival the Merrimac, was destroyed by the United States steamer Pen sacoir while attempting to escape from New Orlea as. The occupation of the Crescent City by our ty come receives confirmation in every direction. mown in the rebel camp at Yorktown, and yes from Fort Wright, who arrived at Caire day, stated that it was known at the fort beheir departure. Although no official report surrender of the city has been received, if пррев re evident that it succumbed upon the aptoe of our flost, without resistance. Major peara: il Mansfield Lovell, who was in command. sted the city, and retired with his forces to evacu: Camp Moore, seventy-nine miles back, on the

Jackso

Alth ough the weather at Hampton Roads was -quite f svorable yesterday, the Merriman made no stration of coming out. It was rumored at tress that one or two rebel gunboats made mpt to shell our camp near Warwick, from ses river, on Monday morning. General an telegraphs to the War Department that MoCiell of interest transpired in front of Yorktring Monday night; that the weather is I the works are progressing undisturbed by the fire of the enemy, which continues pretty , but with no damaging effect. All prepar ,for a beavy siege and a grand encounter are belt un made; nor are the casualties of a terri-ble con liet unprovided for. Large staffs of surgeons : had nurses are detailed by the different States tostake charge of the wounded; careful provisions use made for the identification of the dead, and a flotille of transports is in readiness to carry the injured to the hospitals at Fortress Monree, Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Philadelphis and New York. Gen. Hancock's brigade had e brilliant sk'rmish with the enemy on Monday, in which he dislodged them from one of their outer works, silencing a battery in the woods. . The active operations of the rebels in throwing up redoubts and strengthening their lines can be distinctly seen from our camps. Hundreds of negross and thousands of soldiers are working day and night on the defences within view and hearing of our troops. A few days, however, will probably bring about the opening of the battle, which appears to be regarded on both sides as terrific in its character, its sacrifices, and its results. Our correspondence from Yorktown to-day will be found of the highest interest.

Commodore Foote is still prosecuting cantiously the bombardment of Fort Wright. Despatches from Pittsburg Landing state that on Monday a cavalry reconnoissance met a rebel foraging party near Monterey. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the death of five rebels, including one major, and the capturing of nineteen prisoners. One man was wounded on our side. The prisoners say the encmy have upwards of eighty thousand men at Corinth, and will fight, and that they are busy intrenching and mounting large guns.

Official despatches from New Mexico state that Colonel Slough and General Canby had effected a junction at Galesto on the 11th inst., the advance guard of Canby's force having routed a large body of Texans, who fled towards the southern frontier. The capture of the rebel General Sibley's command, which was utterly destitute of all necessaries, was looked upon as certain.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, bills creating a bareau of transportation and a bureau of clothing, authorizing a Medical Inspector General, and an inspector to discharge soldiers for physical disability, were reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to provide that the school tax collected from the colored people of the District be applied to the education of colored children. A bill to amend the bill of and session, confiscating slaves, so as to include the wives and children of slaves, was introduced by Mr. Wilson. A resolution authorizing the retary of the Navy to discharge a contractor after fulfilling his contract, was, after some discussion, laid over. The resolution calling on the Secretery of State for the number and names of persons have been arrested in the State of Kentucky and confined in forts, &c., in other States, was called up, but no action taken on it. The debate | New Orleans gives to our army and navy, thus on the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and | cooping up the enemy within narrow limits,

Mr. Browning, republican, of Illinois, made a the propositions on the subject of confiscation to a select committee, but the motion was not pressed to a vote. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill, providing for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary

The House of Representatives was occupied in a ion of the report of the Government Contract Investigating Committee. Our report of the speeches show that the most shameless and wholesale plundering of the public treasury has been going on since the rebellion broke out, and that there are members of the House ready and auxious to screen the robbers, even after their conviction

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 16th of April, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the advices of the North American; but our files contain some very interesting details to her day of sailing, more particularly with respect to the progress of the great naval revolution in France, England, Amstria and Spain, which we publish to-day.

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner of the 12th of April says the City of New York, which called at that port on her outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, took from there three hundred steerage passergers. The emigration to America, notwithstanding the civil war raging here, is greater at present hinn it was in the corresponding period of

The Singupore (E. J.) Times of the list of March states that eventy-one of the crew of the American ship Typhoon have applied for summonses to be issued against the first, second and third mates, aviso against the boatswain, for ill treatment during The passage from Rio Janeiro to that purt. Th magistrate ordered that the sammons he issued and the case tried early next week. The master of the vessel is not complained against.

The Commissioners appointed trinvestigate the saddion of the war prisoners had several persons before them yesterday, and recommitted Lowis Green, Chas. West. Jan. J. Vanderbilt and Elivd. F. Plyan to Fort. Lafayette. Alex. Smith, of the steamer Clyde, was sent to Philadelphia. Commissioners released three other prisoners anconditionally, and ordered two to be delivered to the United States A 'avy to serve their time out.

Jindge Nelson tool 't his seat on the United State Circuit bench yester day, and announced that the civil calendar would I be taken up on Thursday next. Mr. Andrews, United States Assistant District Actiorney, stated that is the case of Haynes, charged with dealing it the slave trade, the prose cution were not ready; to go on, in consequence of field Smith, which is occasioned by the death of his child. The Court directed the original can ses to stand over until

Thursday, 8th of Moy. against the New Jersey In the case of Grovenes Railroad Company, tried i before Judge Smalley in lourt, the jury were in the United States Circuit deliberation all Monday mi tht, but, being unable to

terdsy morning. agree; were discharged yes In the Hackley contract case Judge Barnard directed a receiver to be a prointed, who should

lessions yesterday the

r killing Patrick Mc-

appeared from the

re playing cards in a

in West Broadway.

ceased, who was ar

down and received

ner, which resulted

e occurrence. The

s rose 1% a % par

The proprietor of

find \$24,000 security. In the Court of Generalt trial of James Kennedy for Grath was commenced. 2 evidence that the parties we grocery and drinking select when they got into a dispute the place ejected them, and side, in the alley way, tite de intemperate man, was thrown s blow on the head with a hem in his death two weeks after the case will be finished on Wedness

The prize cases leajor Seel tre pending before Judge Betts. The stock market was very buon unit yesterday, overy one being now ratisfied that her release has really fallen, and that we are one step m arer the suppressio of the rebellion Government sins ent, and the general railway list ross & a l'pe Money was very abnutant at 5; as things firm at 1124,

K; gold advanced to 102. The cotton market yesterday, was thos towhat irregul lar in the movements of small lose, yet an a general way prious were unchanged. Including and balles soid yester day, the transactions embraced about 1530 | bales, closing en the basis of 29c. a 20 Ko. for middling a lands. Large holders were not pressing sales. The flow market was frmer and aloud full 5 cents per bbl. high or, especially emmon and medium grades, while salt s were te a fair extent. Wheat was firm'y hold, a thile the light mapplies on the market touded to check sales, which were triding to amount. Corn was unchanged but more active. STo. a See, and new rellow at 57c. Port corened firmer but closed with less spirit and animation. The sales embraced new moss at \$10.50, and prime dif to as \$9.75 a \$10. Beef and lard were firm. Sugars were # leady, with sales 650 bhds. and 870 boxes. Coffee was quist. The stock comprised 136,075 begs of Rio and Sant as, and, including

# The Bazometer of the Wan-The Cristool

the Robellion .. The stocks of a government are the financial barometer, whose rise and fall indicate either the measure of the public district or of the public considence in its stability. There is no better test of a people's sense of security than their willingness to invest in the bonds of the government. Let us apply this test to United military portion of the work of restoring the States stocks. From ninety-three, at which they stood a few days ago, thay have risen to ninety-seven, while the seven thirty notes sold yesterday at two per cent premium. What / is the cause of the advance? It is simply the increased confidence of the public raind in the ultimate success of our arms and the speedy termination of the rebellion. The decline of cotton balf a cent is another premagnitory symptom of the collapse of the insurrection. which has hitherto kept, cotton at so/ high a

figure. What are the facts which justify this belief The uniform success of our arms since the opening of the year, including even the battle of Shiloh, which the enemy claims as a victory. though attended with the loss of his best gene ral, and confessedly ending in repulse and retreat; the recent successful movements of the three divisions of the grand Army of the Potomac-the right wing under Banks, the centre under McDowell and the left under McCleilan-the persistent refusal of the Merrimae to come out, though it is admitted she is ready. and it is known that the tide and the wea ther now for several days have answered for her operations, and though the Confederates at Yorktown are being shelled with terrible effect by our gunboats, because there is no iron-clad vessel to drive them off; the news of the success of Farragut's and Porter's expedition through the mouths of the Mississippi, resulting, as announced yesterday, in the capture of New Orleans, and culminating, as our news columns proclaim to-day, in the destruction of the Louisiana, "a second Merrimac," on which the rebels relied for the destruction of our fleet, with the same facility as the Merrimac destroyed the Cumberland and the Congress in Hampton Roads; the impossibility of any longer running the blockade through the lower Misessippi; and, lastly, the complete possession of the whole of that river, which the victory at and cutting off his greatest channel of communication.

These are some of the causes of the buoyancy of the public mind in the loyal States and of the great depression among the insurgents at the South. But there are other causes at work. All our letters from the Southern seaboard, as well as the extracts from the Southern journals, indicate that the people in the rebellious States are sick of the war, and want to have done with it, now that they are satisfied that there is no longer any prospect of success. They were deceived; but it is not possible to delude them any longer, in the face of notorious facts which cannot be concealed from them. Another source of congratulation is the development of the Union entiment wherever the flag of the Union is planted in the insurgent States. Such is the confidence in the triumph of our arms that already Southern agents have come to New York to make arrangements for the resumption of Northern trade, and have taken with them a supply of the United States demand notes. On the other hand, it is a matter of notoriety that business men at the South, though they take Confederate scrip because they cannot help it, got rid of it as soon as they can for something more secure The recent rise in the bonds of North Carolina, because that State is preparing to come back to the Union, is another evidence of the return

tide of lovalty at the South. These are the cheering and gratifying signs of the restoration of the Union, even more than the success of our arms. Everything indicates that the crisis of the rebellion is at hand. The whole available force of the rebels is concentrated in two large armies. These armies are led by their best-generals. If they are defeated in the two coming battles, there is an end of the trouble; for they have no resources or reserves to fall back upon. They have cast their all upon the hazard of two throws of the dice. What are their chances of success? They are extremely desperate; for at both points they are inferier in arms, in ammunition, in equipments, in discipline, and in the consciousness of a just cause; while, with all their admiration of Beauregard and Joe Johnstoz, they cannot regard them as generals superior to McClellan and Halleck. Then there is the terribly depressing effect of the late crowning reverse at New Orleans an event which cannot fail to inspire the Union troops with a corresponding confidence.

All things seem to combine to favor the arms of the republic, unless there is some deplorable mismanagement at Washington. There is reason to believe that an amount of force has been entrusted to Fremont entirely disproportionate to the object to be attained. There is no longer an organized enemy in Western Virginia: there is only a handful of guerillas there, and a large force ought not to be wasted upon their pursuit. All things ought to be rendered subordinate to success in the two great battles which are approaching, and which will be decisive of the campaign and the war; and it is the duty of the government to see that every regiment which can be spared from other localities should be concentrated at the two decisive points. In adverting to Waterloo Napoleon said a single battalion more or less often desides a great battle and the fate of a campaign. A few regiments more at Shileh would have resulted in the defeat of the Confederates in the first day's fight by breaking their centre. Let not the grand battle, therefore, in Eastern Virginia be lost for want of sufficient troops. while there is so large a number useless in the mountains of Western Virginia. Let no pelitical or personal consideration have a place in this critical moment of the nation's history. There is a fearful responsibility involved, and the day is coming when every man in authority who has committed errors endangering the safety of the army, if not of the republic Itself. will have to render a strict account, either hefore the tribunals of justice or at the bar of public opinion.

THE END OF THE WAR NEAR AT HAND. It is a singular fact that at the present time, with a million of Americans arrayed against each other in arms, we are yet within a month, or perhaps two weaks, of the end of this war. Se closely do war and peace keep company that in a few weeks we passed from a state of profound quiet to all the tumult and horzors of batie. Now, while the whole land resounds with the clash of arms, we are upon the eve of peace, and soon our armies will dissolve as rapidly as they congregated, and our glorious flag will leave the battle field to float proudly over every city, town and village in the land. Two more great, successful efforts and the Union will be practically concluded. These efforts will be made at Yorktown and Corinth. where the best generals this country has ever produced-McClellan, Halleck, Beauregard, Johnston and their subordinates at the head of the largest and best equipped armies ever seen on this continent, will soon engage in the most sanguinary battles of this, and perhaps of any war. If the politicians will but leave our generals alone for a few short weeks we cannot doubt the result of these battles. If, however, our generals are hampered or interfered with, the politicians will find that the wrath of the people is the wrath of God in its terrible severity, and that a defeat of our forces will be equivalent to a revolutionary regeneration of our government. Let no one, then, be rash enough to move a finger to prevent the certain victories, planned by our great leaders, which us our country.

will shortly end this rebellion and restore to POLITICAL REFUGERS .- Ever since the foun dation of the republic the United States has been a favorite asylum for political refugees. With the exception of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, and a few defaulters under the Van Buren administration, we have not troubled other countries much with our political outcasts The only refugees from this side that the inhabitants of the European capitals have been accustomed to see have been families suffering from a plethors of money and a difficulty of spending it here. We shall send them a different class of emigres by and by, and that in such numbers that they will not thank us for the gift. The collapse of the rebellion will inundate them with a set of loafers and chevaliers d'industrie compared with whom the poor foreigners at present vegetating among them are as innocent and harmless as babes. The London and Paris police plume themselves on their quick detection of the tricks of foreign sharpers; but when they get within their juris-diction the Southern politicians and graphers who make up the head and front of this re-bellion, they will find they have still much to learn in their vocation

The Proposed New Railroad to Wash-

The necessity for the establishment of a direct line of railroad communication between the city of New York and the seat of our central government is now so clearly apparent to the public as to be beyond all question. No great commercial and military nation can be content to depend on private enterprise and party corporations alone for the means of mainaining safe and regular communication with the great centre of its governmental system. An open and untrammelled way of ingress and egress as far as possible free from obstructions, dangers and delay-is an absolute necessity for the welfare of the government, in war or in peace. In times of peace we require a route by which the public mails may be faithfully and enonomically carried; and when, as now, war stalks through the land, the most rapid ways of communication with the capital are necessary for the conveyance of troops. stores and the other paraphernalis of war. The present rebellion has developed the most urgent reasons for the immediate construction of this through line. By the insane act of the Southern rebels in firing on the national flag, and the consequent necessity of the enrolment of citizen soldiers for its defence, our quiet capital was suddenly transformed into a frontier city, beleaguered and threatened by large bodies of armed men, and only saved from capture and pillage by the unshakable patriotism of the people. A network of railways that could have carried reinforcements to Washington from every point where loyal men were ready to advance would have been of incalculable advantage to the nation. But, being almost altogether isolated from its various sources of strength, and especially from this great emporium of wealth and nower-the Empire City-it has been subject to the perils of being hombarded, if not captured. At this moment there are a large army and formidable fortifications for the defence of the capital; but should an extraordinary emergency arise, and large bodies of soldiers be required there, we can only depend on a single stem of railroad, generally irregular and unreliable, but doubly so when the occasion calls for promptness and despatch.

The bill now before Congress for the break ing up of an intelerable monopoly, by the comon of a direct line from New York to Washington, is worthy of serious consideration and we trust it will passinto a law-without any difficulty. We stand in need of this new road for the purposes of public convenience as well as for the security and protection of the capital. No large European seat of government is so cut off from its tributary cities as Washington is from New York and other important points. The city of London has no less than ten railroads extending outward as a means of support. Paris has seven, and probably will soon have more. The Austrian capital, with all the financial encumbrances of the empire, has four ; and Berlin, the capital of Prussia, has five. Spain is also concentrating her different railway lines so as to make them converge at Madrid : but the United States, with an area of country larger than all the others put together have hitherto been satisfied to depend on one single line, and this burdened, by reason of its monopoly, wi h so much private traffic that the wants of the government can never properly be attended to.

The propositions of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, for the completion of the new road, appear to us to be very just. They seek to overthrow a monopoly which is as grievous and pressing on the public as it is expensive and exhausting to the government. The construction of this road will open up five new lines to New York, with the additional advantage of having through trains, without changes, from one end of the route to the other.

In an economical point of view, therefore, as well as in consideration of the great advantages to be conferred on the people by the establishment of this direct railroad to Washington, we hope that the question will be fullyd fairly considered, and that three or fou months hence we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that our national capital is within early reach of one handred thousand men who would pour in from every quarter if the occasion required, and the means of swift transportation be provided to carry them forward Then can the capital be said to be safe; but never while entire dependence, public, and prirate is placed on a solitary and overburdened

GENERAL GREELEY ON THE ART OF WARS-In the leading article of the Tribune yesterday commenting on the fall of New Orleans, Field Marshal Greeley says the rebels, in losing that city, have lost their base of operations. It is clear that Massa Greeley does not know what a base of operations is. The capture of New Orleans may render it a new base of operations for our armies against the rebels; but it never was and could not be a base of operations for them. The profound knowledge of military matters thus displayed by Greeley is worthy of the general of the nieger brigade.

# NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S CORPS.

Capture of a Foraging Party by Guerillas-Death of Major Mekey, &c.

WHEELING, Va., April 29, 1862. A trusty scout sent out by General Milroy went with in seven miles of Staunton, and found there a rebel ca valry company, and learned that Johnston, shortly after leaving the Shenandoah Mountain, was ordered back, but replied that its occupation by 10,000 Yankees made t mpossible. He was then ordered to join Jackson east of Hine Ridge, which was being rapidly done.

The same scout reports the loss of a foraging party welve miles from McDowell. While water bound was attacked by guerillas, the wagons and horses were destroyed, some men badly wounded and some killed This is a bad loss in view of the present limited trans ortation facilities. Harper, and Bennett, two notorious guerillas, baye

en cent to Wheeling. Major Mekey of the Garibaldi Guard, Blenker's divi-

sion, died day before yesterday.

The Troubles of the Overland Mail Company.

A gentleman in this city, whe returned from Omaha, informs us that the recent troubles which the Overland Mail Company have experienced, were not occasioned by the Indians, but by the company's own employes. It is pears that the drivers of the overland coaches, and other persons in the employ of the company, have not obeen paid their wages for several months. Disgusted with this state of affairs, they determined to selse upon the company's property, and thus obtain what was due them. Nearly all the available stock of the company has thus been taken way. Our informant says the Indians along the route are peaceably disposed, and thus far have done no injury to the mails or overland telegraph.

Base Lake, April 29, 1862.

the agent and nine man, with two coaches with the mails, were attacked by the Indians near Fulls Rock. Six mail men were wounded and compelled to abandon the mails, craches and animals. The includes the mails of the coaches and animals. The includes the coaches are the coaches and animals. The includes the coaches are the coaches and animals. The includes the coaches are the coaches with the coaches and animals. The includes the coaches with th

party lett Pacific Springs night before last. The te operator at Pacific Springs and another person had a fit with some Indians, and ancrowig escaped. The stationals were hit several times with arrow. The station keeper at Green river with kiled a few days since while endeavoring to prot mail property. Thus far four employes of the compe have been killed. Although the greater part of the stock is gone, the employes remain. A force is be

#### FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

skirmish with the Enemy's Cavalry-Upwards of Eighty Thousand Rebels Corinth, &c. Washington, April 29, 1862.

The following was received to-day at the War Depart

Seven Miles from Monterey, Tenn., } April 28, 1862.

Pive companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the nemy's cavalry two miles in advance of this. The ene ny retreated. Five of them were killed—one a Major dighteen persons with horses and arms were captured and re now in camp. One of the prisoners, named Vaughn was fermerly foreman in the office of the Louisville De corat. We had one man wounded and none killed. Our forces are in capital spirits. The prisoners say the enemy have upwards of eighty thousand men at Corinth and will fight, and that they are busy intrenching and nounting large guns.

Another cavairy reconnoissance yesterday met a rebo oraging party near Monterey. A sharp skirmish en sued, resulting in the death of five rebels, including one major, and the capturing of nineteen prisoners. One

Heavy rains fell last night, and the roads are again in

Brigadier General Cullum, Chief of the Staff and Engl cers, has arrived from the Mississippi river, where he has been engaged in placing the defences of that river There was heavy flying across Lick Creek this morn ng, caused by artillery practice by our advanced guard-

Corinth. the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the capture of New Orleans was generally known in the rebel camp

who, after slight skirmishing, in which we captured

several prisoners, occupied Pea Ridge. At nine o'clock

m the morning of the 27th. He also states that the time of two Louisiana pirati, but by the new conscription law were required to serve two years longer. On being informed, both regiments last down their arms and refused to fight, when Goneral Beauregard detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners. It was not know that Ceneral Halleck is in command here; but the general npression among the robel troops was that Gen. Buell is, and that our army is retreating to Nashville.

Colonal J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General arrived to-day, relieving Captain McLean, who was bliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health. CAMP NEAR PITISHURG, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

HON. HD. M. STANTON, SOCIETARY of WAY:---General Pope sent a force to Monterey this morning The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some

We destroyed the encampment and returned to camp There is a reconnoissance out to explore the country

to Farmington. No news from it yet. Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of THOMAS A. SCOTT. New Ortsans.

Assistant Socretary of War. CAIRO, April 29, 1862.

endquarters to near the front of our lines and personally superiotend all details attending the advance of th rhole force-orders for which are bourly expected. General Pene's division advanced four miles on Sun day and ere now encomped in sight of the enemy's camp

Rebel deserters who came in Saturday had been mors of the fall of New Orleans. The pickets occasionally exchange shots

erward slowly. Contrabands and deserters come within our lines, and repeat the provious statements that Corinth is being evacuated.

HEAPQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPE, PRINSCRO, Tena., April 13, 1863. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:Size-It is the unanimous opinion here that Brigadier

eneral W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him, and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a Major General of Volunteers, to date from the 6th inst Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK Major General Commanding.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright. The Navy Department has received a despatch from mmodore Foote, dated last evening. His fleet was at in front of Fort Wright, and prosecuting the siege can

tiously but effectively. Came, April 29, 1862-The De Sote arrived here this afternoon from the flot. She brings no news of importance and reports no charge er movements. [The bombardment was kept up by the mortars at long intervals. Deserters from the fort confirm the fall of New Orient

Cincago, April 29, 1862. The rebel strength at Port Wright is stated by in all gent deserters at 8,000 men, under General Villipgne, who has not been superseded as reported. They have seven batteries mounting twenty-six guns.

# UNION SUCCESSES IN NEW MEXICO.

Defeat of a Large Party of Texan Rebets. Probable Capture of the Rebet Sibley's Command, &c. Kassas Crev, April 28, 142.

The through mail, with Sante Fe dates to the 12 h and Fort Union to the 15th, arrived to-day.

After the battle of Pigeon's Ranche Colonei Hough fell back to Fort Union, where a despatch was received from seneral Canby, ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto. Major Paul was placed in command. The troops for the junction ordered by General Camby arrived at Galesto on the 9th in advance of General Camby, and learned that the Texans had abandoned Sante

To and were retreating from the Territory, ommand of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred, in which the

latter were routed. Major Duncan was slightly wounded.

General Canby reached Galesto on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who wer thirty miles south. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were en-tirely destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, pro-

The health of the rebel army was not good, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospital at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed on route

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1362. The steamer Panama has arrived from Magatlan with dates to the 19th.

The rebels in New Mexico and Arizona are making ef-

forts to bring the border States into sympathy with thom. General Sibier, commanding the rebel forces, had sent to Colonel Relily to open negotiations with the Governor of Sonora. Colonel Relily tendered troops to enter Sonora and chastise the Apaches, for whose services he asked the right of way overland from Guayams and Arizons, and also the privilege of purchasing sup plies at Masatian. The Governor entered into a long correspondence with Reilly, and seet a special messenger to the Gevernor of Sinalon on the subject of his mission. No definite arrangements appeared agreed upon, but Reilly received sourtoous treatment from the government officials, and at hist accounts had arrived at Guayaman, where he boasted he had been far more successful than he had hoped for.

VIOLATION OF THE CONCERT SALOON LAW .- Frede rick Pentze and rick Pentis and Whitaman, were taken into custody yesterday by Captain Williaman, of the Foortsenia precinct, on charge of having pretty waiter girls in their establishment, contrary to law. The prisoners were brought cerors fustice Obsorre, at the Essex Market Polica Court, where, after undergoing an examination, they were held to ball each in the sum of five hundred deliver to account.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate on the Contract Committee's Report.

Quarrels of the Republicans Over the Public Plunder.

Attack Upon and Defence of the Committee's Report.

Speech of Senator Browning Against the Confiscation Bill.

WARRINGTON, April 29, 1862 THE QUARRELS OF THE REPUBLICANS OVER THE PUBLIC PLUNDER.

Afamily quarrel between the republican members of the House has been raging flercely for two days past. The exposures of rescality made by the Committee or Coutracts has reused the anger of the friends of the plumderers, and a furious assault upon the committee was the result. Some of the loading republicans sook up the cudgols for the peculators; but they were met by the committee with such sledge hammer blows that they have compout of the contest much damaged and with loss to their party. The affair come to a crisis this afternoon. s question was moved, which, with the me tion of Mr. Stevens to lay the whole subject or the table, was pending when the House adjourned. The assailants of the committee would make the country believe that the contractors are intensely patriotic, and that the government has been really a gainer by their operations; and, not content with that, have reflected upon the honesty and fairness of the committee. Some very spicy compliments passed between them this afternoon. Mr. Roscoe Conkling made a spread engle speech against them, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, called him a defender of robbers. thioves and plundevers. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, one of would dammany party that should attempt to excuse them. The opposition members have enjoyed this family quarrel exceedingly. They sit quietly around the ring where the light is going on and the rancality is shown up The venerable Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was an admir ing speciator this afternoon, and his countenance, for the first time during this session, was a picture of content. ment. Mary of the republicans who have no axes to grind in the contracts mourn the affair, saying that if the committee were handsomely sustained the repubhown party would not suffer in the next campaign from the devitries of individuals, as it may, since its leaders have so stoutly defended the guilty ones.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. Peposits on temporary loan account have been received from the New York Clearing House banks at five per centurn, because the certificates of deposit are used by these backs in the transactions of the Clearing House, and the deposits are, therefore, of more permanent character then those of other banks and individuals, who are allow ed four por centum. This discrimination, however, will be continued only during the present week, when the rate for all depositors will be made uniform at four per centum, inasmuch as it seems cortain that even at the rate the limit of the \$50,000,000 fixed by law will very soon be reached.

The Secretary of the Treasury is new prepared to pas all indebtedness of date prior to the lat of February is cash; of the month of February 40 per centum in cash IMPORTANCE OF ST. BELENA SOUUND, STC.

Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound is the best harbor or the Southern coast. Two channels, of seveteen feet such at mean low water, enter it, and from the Sound to country may be penetrated by gunboats nearly te the raticoad. The width of the Sound renders all its shores houlthy, as all are freely reached by the san breeze and Otter Island especially is finely situated for a set lement and commercial town. If over other interest than planting ones rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantage made use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo and Combahes find a market nearer these great rivers than otther Charleston

THE EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The following note from Secretary Stanton was received in the House to-day, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge in. regard to the late evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida. have respectfully to state that concaiving it to be the province of the President to direct this department what nets in relation to military operations shall be nicated. He instructs me to say, that Jacksonville was evacuated by the orders of the Commanding General e

that department, for reasons which it is not deemed com-patible with the public interest at present to disclose. THE CONTRACTS FOR ARMS. The Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Supplie have, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts, and considerably curtailed these for the manufacture of asme

n the United States. The Ordnance Office has issued proposals for manufacturing, within one year, Springfield riffed muskets and Harper's Ferry rifles, together with carbines, revolvers, sabres, swords and scabbards. The department reserved to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consid none made through any agent, broker or party-other han the regular manufacturers.

NAVAL ORDERS AND APPOINTMENTS. The Navy Department has appointed Josiah Huntress Acting Master's Mate, and he is ordered to the Potenne

Wm. Rion Hoel has been appointed Acting Voluntee Lieutecant in Commodore Foots's flotilla.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens is ordered to raport to Flag Officer Goldsborough for the command of the Mar Acting-Master's Mate-William W. Messer is promoted to the grade of Acting Master, and ordered to the United

States steam gunboat Paul Jones. THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION. The Emancipation Commissioners met to-day. Seve ral petitions were filed, and during the morning thirty or forty, persons waited on the Board for Information re-

garding the mode of procedure. THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CONSISCATION. Representative Eliot, of Massachusetts, is Chairman of the Select Committee on the Configuation of robel property, being new first in the order of appointment, the

House having excused Mr. Ohn from service on the committee, and to which Mr. Sedgwick was added to-day. THE COMMANDER OF THE SERVENS BATTERY. elles has ordered Lieutenant Robinson i the command of the battery E. A. Stevens, commonly,

but erroneously, called the "Naugatuck," at Fortrass NEWLY INVENTED ARMOR AND PROJECTILES.

All the inventive talent of the nation seems to lanve been suddenly directed to the construction of irresistable projectiles, impenetrable armor for vessels, or infallible machines for blowing up all sorts of vessels. Theypropositions to the Navy Department for the adoption of various inventions may be measured by the bunkel, and the models presented would freight the Great Fastern. Some of these propositions are frivolous, but many of them are meritorious, and render decision as to superiority difficult. As fast as projectiles are presented which will penetrate any armor hitherto used, some new armor is brought forward, capable of resisting even the new projectiles. The inventions are not all entirely new but have bitherto remained unnoticed. Among them is the application of corrugated iron to the construction of was patented about two years ago by Mr. Seely, who was for several years a carpenter in the navy. It is claimed that is will insure greater strength and power of resistance, combined with lightness, than any other armor The passage of the bill making an appropriation for experiments to test the value of these inventions is much

THE OHIO TROOFS AT THE BATTLE OF SHILOR. The charges made against the Seventy-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio regiments, in connection with the batty of Shiloh, are said by representatives from Obio to be entirely unjust and unmerited. These regiments are both from the Sixteenth Congressional district of Ohio represented by Hon. Wm. P Cutter, who has communicated to the War Department reliable information, ex onershing the regiments from the charges preferred ef